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MOROCCAN SPEECH
UPSETS VON BUELOW

Chancellor Faints Shortly After Announcing Germany's Satisfaction

Declares Algeiras Conference Decision Assures the Open Door in Sultan's Dominion, Which Was All His Country Sought--Refers to the Strong Allies That France Had at Her Back.



CHANCELLOR VON BUELOW

Berlin, April 6.—Inquiries early this morning at the residence of Chancellor Von Buelow, who had just returned from the sitting of the Reichstag yesterday, elicited the information that he is continuing to improve. He is now able to read the newspapers and to hold short conversations. Dr. Renner called on the chancellor last night and found his condition satisfactory in every respect. The chancellor will attend the debate in the Reichstag yesterday and was carried to a committee room by some of the members of the house. The chancellor made a speech on the subject of Morocco and was listening to the answer of Herr Reibel, the Socialist leader, when he was taken ill. The vice president of the house, Dr. Count Von Stollberg Wernigerode, adjourned the sitting for a quarter of an hour, during which deep silence prevailed throughout the house.

Germany Got What She Wanted. In the Reichstag today, previous to the chancellor's collapse, Von Buelow said that he wished to make a limited expression of the government's Moroccan policy. He weighed his words because the conference had not formally completed its work and because the question had not been discussed by other parliamentarians. He said he did not wish to risk disturbing the agreement arrived at after so long a struggle.

Continuing the chancellor said: "There have been weeks when the minds of the people were disturbed by thoughts of war. Why was this the case? Are our interests in Morocco vital enough for us to believe that German interests were so menaced as to urge us to consider the possibility of war? No. The government did not consider the possibility of war."

"We have no direct political interests in Morocco, no political aspirations, no historical rights, like France and Spain. But we have commercial interests that have a future. We were a partner in the international convention which held that all the powers were entitled to the most favored nation rights."

"It was a question of the quantity and quality of the German empire and we could not give way. It was not our intention to gain a footing in Morocco. This would have weakened instead of strengthening our position. We did not want to oppose the old historical and political rights of France and Spain, so long as the interests of Germany were respected. We did not want to irritate England, because she had drawn closer to France. We wanted to give significance to the fact that Germany was not a negligible quantity and that the text and basis of an international treaty could not be changed without the consent of the signatory powers and that the doors for free foreign competition must be kept open in important territories near two of the world's trade routes."

"An international conference was, we thought, the best means to attain peace-like aims. So great was our confidence in our firm basis of right that we entered into the conference knowing that three great powers were tied to France by special agreements and that a fourth was her ally. We had to press our desires against the majority of the great powers, and I desire to acknowledge the firmness and tenacity with which the German delegates held to our just demands. France has been conciliatory as Germany in striving to find a solution for the police question, and in future we can now go forward quietly as the result of the conference is as satisfactory to Germany as to France and all civilized lands."

that it appears impossible that he will succeed in escaping. Dozens of persons, men, women and children, saw the little girl in company with a man, and in every instance the description agrees closely enough to weave the chain against this man.

MONTREAL LITTLE
GIRL VICTIM OF
FOUL MURDER

Edith May Ahearn Found Stripped of Clothing and Buried With Leaves; Marks on Body Show Brutal Treatment.

Montreal, April 5.—(Special)—The body of Edith May Ahearn, the four-year-old child reported to the police yesterday as missing from her home at 40 Napoleon street, was found this morning in a dump of bushes, at Cote St. Paul, in the disposition of which the child was seen going with a drunken man yesterday. At the time crying bitterly. Some of the child's clothing was found yesterday afternoon in a shed at Cote St. Paul. Why anyone should wish to kill a child of such tender years, as is believed to have been done, is a mystery to the police.

There is now little doubt that little Edith May Ahearn was the victim of a foul murder, when after entrusting the little one, strapped her and threw the body into a clump of bushes and then made off. The coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow. The body was devoid of clothing when found. The horrible affair has aroused great indignation.

Up to midnight no arrest had been made. Covered by leaves of a palm which grows in the bush, the evidences are that the little to had been laid there while she was alive. A nail went in the tiny neck and marks like enough to be those of brutally impressed fingers are external signs of violence, but from what the doctors tell, it would seem that exposure was the actual cause of death. An unknown man is held accountable for the inhuman deed. Unknown so far, yet of such marked physical attributes

SALISBURY WOMAN
DROPPED DEAD
AT APOHAQUI

Mrs. Hazen Folkins, While Visiting Mrs. George B. Jones, Last Night, Succumbed to Heart Trouble.

Sussex, N. B., April 5.—(Special)—Mrs. Hazen Folkins, of Salisbury, dropped dead about 8 o'clock this evening at the home of G. B. Jones, Apohaqui. Mrs. Folkins came to Sussex yesterday to visit her sister, Mrs. J. B. Ganong, and today deceased and Mrs. Ganong went to Apohaqui to spend the day with Mrs. Jones, where she died.

Mrs. Folkins was in good health up to the time of her death and heart trouble is supposed to be the cause. Deceased was only 26 years of age. A husband and three sisters survive—Mrs. McLeod, Millstreet; Mrs. J. B. Ganong, Sussex; and Mrs. B. M. Northrup, of Ottawa.

POLICE AND STRIKERS
CLASH IN LETHBRIDGE
COAL FIELDS

Winnipeg, April 5.—(Special)—The situation in the Lethbridge coal fields has assumed a critical phase. Strikers and mounted police have clashed and a considerable number of men were fatally wounded. The rioters who are irresponsible also dynamited the house of a non-union mine.

Strike Leaders in Conference



John Mitchell and Tom Haggerty discussing the situation on board the Pennsylvania ferry boat, crossing to New York.

ZULU REBELS DEFEAT
NATAL FORCES, AND SERIOUS
FIGHTING IS EXPECTED

Blacks Fought Like Demons, Attacking Party With Asses-gais Who Were Convoying Women and Children in Centre of Column--Soldiers Killed Were Hacked to Pieces.

Greytown, Natal, April 5.—The colonial field force, which was concentrating at Impanza, 22 miles westward of Greytown, for operations against the insurgent chief Bambata, the deposed ruler of the Greytown district, has been compelled to abandon its larger after heavy fighting and retire to Greytown. A portion of the force sent to rescue the women and children isolated at Keates Driit, succeeded in so doing, but while returning was attacked by rebellious natives. A running fight was kept up for six miles, the Zulus continuing the pursuit until within a mile of Greytown. Three of the colonial police were killed and several were wounded. The remainder are safe at Greytown.

The police report that the rebels were in strong numbers and, flushed with victory, the officials fear further excesses. A strong force of artillery, infantry and mounted men is moving out of Greytown today to operate against the rebels. A laager has been formed here and every preparation has been made to defend Greytown in case of attack. An assault on the town, however, is considered unlikely to occur, the Zulus preferring to fight in the rugged country outside.

The British field force, at present only numbering a few hundred men, will be strongly reinforced during the next two- to four days.

Zulus Fought Like Demons. London, April 6.—A despatch dated "With Bambata's column, April 3," gives the following account of the fighting between Zulus led by Chief Bambata and the Natal Colonial expedition which rescued the women and children isolated at Keates Driit: "Bambata surprised the column at dusk at Impanza, the natives springing out of the bushes, fanatically shouting their battle cry and attacking the vanguard with their assegais. The police behaved with coolness, keeping the borders

of blacks at bay and steadily continued the march to Greytown. The fighting did not cease until midnight, when the column reached Botha's Farm and safety. The women and children had been placed in the centre of the column and thus were completely shielded. "The infuriated natives hacked the bodies of three policemen who were killed, but the bodies were rescued. "Sergeant Brown is missing and it is feared that he also has been killed. "The white residents of Impanza escaped to Keates Driit at Bambata's first attack, and the looting of the hotel and lulling liquor inspected the rebels for pursuit."

Kidnapes Regent. A Durban despatch of April 4th says: "Bambata, the deposed chief of the Greytown district, has been reported to have incursion into his old territory and carried off his uncle, Magwababa, who had been appointed regent in his stead. A local farmer says that the regent's wife came to his house Monday night, knocked at the door, and told him that her husband had been carried off by Bambata's men, who asked her: "Where are your small white men now?" They added: "We swear by Cetwano, not your king." Natives say that Bambata is moving within twelve miles of Greytown with an armed force, probably consisting of a few hundred of the sum of the country.

Some correspondents at Pietermaritzburg remark that the Bambata incident is being more serious than was at first supposed. They say he is threatening to rescue the Zulus on whose behalf the incident happened. Bambata's men fired on a small party of police who had been sent to watch them. The police retired. The mounted rifles have been ordered from Greytown, and a strong force of mounted police has left Pietermaritzburg. Regent states that Magwababa has been killed.

GERMAN HOTEL COLLAPSES;
FIFTY-TWO DEAD; 70 INJURED

Magold, Black Forest, Germany, April 5.—Fifty-two persons were killed and seventy persons were dangerously injured today by the collapse of the Hotel Zinn Hirschen (vine stag hotel). The building had not been fully completed and the catastrophe is attributed to the non-observance of proper precautions.

The roof of the building had been put in place only this morning, an event which, in accordance with German custom, was celebrated by a feast. The guests are reported to have engaged in a dance, and this, together with the large number of persons on the floor, was probably what caused the building to collapse.

NOVA SCOTIA LUMBERMAN
SERIOUSLY INJURED

George T. McNutt, Manager for Alfred Dickie, Fell Down Steamer Duncan's Hold.

Sherbrooke, N. S., April 5.—(Special)—Geo. T. McNutt, the manager of the Alfred Dickie Lumber Company here, met with a very serious accident yesterday. In looking over the steamer Duncan, which arrived in the morning at their mill for lumber, in company with the captain and stevedores, Mr. McNutt fell through an open hatchway, landing on his head, which is cut very badly, one arm is sprained and several ribs injured. He was unconscious for several hours and it was impossible to ascertain the full extent of his injuries. The day he is resting quietly and the doctors have good hopes for his recovery.

DESPONDENT NOVA
SCOTIA WOMAN
DROWNS HERSELF

Oxford, N.S., April 5.—Miss Edna Clark, aged 33, of Unthank (N. S.), saturated her clothing with kerosene and withered in one hand, ran from the house of D. P. Willey, this afternoon, Mrs. Willey and her son, Lawrence, saw her and followed. Miss Clark ran to Carbuncle pond and jumped in, scolding to deep water where she drowned. Mrs. Willey and Lawrence followed her and Mrs. Willey was saved with difficulty. Miss Clark had been in Oxford five weeks visiting. She was despondent because of family troubles and had threatened to kill herself.

South African Reserve List
Authorized.

Ottawa, April 5.—(Special)—The institution of a South African reserve list authorized by the militia department.

ASKS BOUNTY ON
SHIP BUILDING

Decline in Tonnage Marked; Parliament Should Remedy it Says Member

BRODEUR AGAINST IT

F. D. Monk Accuses Hon. Mr. Oliver of Burking Investigation Into North Atlantic Trading Co., and Letter Denies It--Collapse of Government Structure Must Be Rebuilt by Contractor.

Ottawa, April 5.—(Special)—In the house today Sir Frederic Borden told Colonel Hughes that military bands were forbidden to play in political or party processions. R. L. Borden called the attention of the government to the falling of the tower of the Weston block. He said it was rather remarkable that this should occur so close to headquarters and under the immediate supervision of the department. It was a miracle that three or four lives were not lost.

Mr. Hyman was glad to say that there was no loss of life. He intended to have a thorough investigation by the officers of his department and would have an investigation by an outside party. The work was done under contract. George Goodwin, of Ottawa, was the contractor. The specifications were exactly the same as the other towers. The general work was the same as in the other parts of the building. The material was the same. Mr. Taylor, one of the chief architects of the department, was in immediate charge of the work.

Mr. Borden asked who was inspector of the work from day to day. Mr. Hyman did not know but he would bring down full particulars. The contractor would have to rebuild the tower. Mr. Bournass asked that an outside inspection be made of the work before any of the material was removed.

Oliver Denies Monk's Assertion.

Mr. Monk said that W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, had received instructions from the agriculture committee to cable to Lord Strathcona for the standing of the North Atlantic Trading Company and he understood that Mr. Oliver had refused to allow Mr. Scott to do so. This was an interference with the rights and privileges of a committee of the house. Goods had not returned 150 years.

Mr. Oliver said that Mr. Monk must be labouring under a misapprehension. He did not interfere with the committee of the house or the witness. He understood well that he had no power to interfere. It would be absurd to do so.

Mr. Monk—"My authority is Mr. Scott, the witness. He said that no railway could be great without shipping. Canada's tonnage was not keeping pace with the commercial importance or progress of its railways. To meet this there should be a bonus for shipbuilding.

Mr. Lewis, of West Huron, on a motion to adjourn the house, spoke all the afternoon on shipping. Before standing law he was a sailor. He said that no railway could be great without shipping. Canada's tonnage was not keeping pace with the commercial importance or progress of its railways. To meet this there should be a bonus for shipbuilding.

MITCHELL OFFERS
TO ARBITRATE

Will Submit Miners' Grievances to Similar Board as in 1903

Operators Will Give Answer on Monday, But Give Out a Statement That Proposal to Discuss the Open Shop or to Collect Union's Assessment from Their Employes Cannot Be Entertained--See in Proposed Two Years' Agreement Another Struggle in Presidential Year.

New York, April 5.—Having failed to come to an agreement among themselves, the hard coal miners of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, today proposed to the operators that all matters in dispute be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, the tribunal to be composed of the board of conciliation which was created by the award of the anthracite strike commission in 1903, and Judge George Gray, of Delaware, or any person he may appoint as chairman and umpire. If the operators accept the proposition and a convention of the mine workers approve the plan, the 100,000 men now idle in the anthracite fields will return to work at once. While it had been reported for several days that the miners might ask that the differences be arbitrated, the proposition made to the mine owners today came to them with a great surprise, as they did not believe the union leaders were ready to leave the controversy to a third party at this time.

That the operators will accept the miners' proposal as submitted is not generally believed; in fact, it is intimated they may flatly refuse the offer on the ground that existing conditions are the result of arbitration. The employers have decided to carefully consider the miners' latest offers, and promise to give President Mitchell and his men an answer on Monday, when another meeting of the two sub-committees will be held. The proposition was read to the operators by Mr. Mitchell, and along with it he submitted the original demands of the miners, the reply of the operators in which they proposed that the strike commission award be renewed and continued for three years, and the letter of Governor Pennypacker, who urged that both parties make reasonable efforts to come to an agreement.

Operators Not Likely to Accept. The conference of the sub-committees lasted less than an hour and at its conclusion the operators held a meeting to informally discuss the miners' offer. Later in the day they issued the following statement: "It should be observed that in the antithetic proposition of Mr. Mitchell and his committee, the operators are asked to submit to arbitration the question of the closed shop and the 'check-off' scheme, requiring in the words of the miners' committee, 'that each company shall collect from each employe such specified percentage monthly, the amount thus collected at each colliery to be turned over to an authorized committee of the miners, a plan which would be on behalf of the strike fund of the miners. In their letter of March 9, to the miners' committee, the operators said, concerning the 'check-off':

"As a matter of policy we would not make such an agreement as you request and as a matter of law we are not permitted to make it." "Stand for Open Shop. "On these two subjects also the anthracite coal commission of 1902, appointed by President Roosevelt, made the following vigorous declaration: "The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a man that can never be surrendered, and every infringement thereof merits and should receive the stern denunciation of the law. All governments which place the right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, in part of the personal liberty of a man that can never be surrendered, and every infringement thereof merits and should receive the stern denunciation of the law. 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